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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1840

April 9, 1919, Temperature 69.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 94.

April 9, 1919, Temperature 74.

No. 17,434.

號九月四年九百九十五英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

未己亥歲日九月初三八年庚戌年

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
CHANDLER HUDDON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS  
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INSPECTION INVITED.  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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KILLS  
TICKS and FLEAS  
ON  
DOGS and CATS.

This preparation is non-poisonous and harmless to animals.  
It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and  
gives a fine gloss to the coat

\$1.00 per bottle.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
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**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co.** General Managers.

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**DONNELLY & WHYTE,**  
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. NO. 038.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)  
VIEWS AND NEWS BY  
"HAWAII."

LONDON, April 7.  
After the signature at Spa of the agreement with the German plenipotentiary has been declared, measures will be adopted which will tend to tranquillize the spirit of the German people;

The Government will make an effort to facilitate the transport of Polish troops by every means. It is estimated that at the rate of six trains daily the transport of General Haider's forces with material would require about two months.

M. Padewski, the Polish Premier, has arrived in Paris to plead his country's cause and to justify Poland's claims and aspirations.

Traffic on the Bagdad railroad is resumed. The Taurus is now being crossed. Train service is possible as far as Nassibin, 150 kilometres from Mossul. Work is being pushed forward with a view to opening the line to the Persian Gulf. A limited number of trains can get as far as Tekrit.

A great Socialist demonstration in Paris in honour of M. Jaures and in reparation of his assassin proved less imposing than was expected. The public was generally apathetic. A meeting which was intended to follow the demonstration was forbidden by the police.

The Farman acrobats *Goliath* conveying eight passengers left a place near Paris and landed three hours afterwards in Brussels.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)  
CABLE DELAY.

LONDON, March 31.  
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Surtees who asked what steps were being taken to lessen the delays in cable traffic between China, Japan and the United Kingdom, Mr. Pike Pease stated that certain important cables had been repaired during the last few days.

The cable-ships were now working on other interrupted cables, but bad weather was hindering the work.

Steps were being taken to provide additional cables as quickly as possible.

## MOSCOW'S MISSIONARY MOVE-MENT.

LONDON, March 31.  
The *Times* correspondent at Helsingfors states that an organisation for propaganda in India, Persia, China, Japan and other eastern countries has been formed in Moscow. The organisers include S. D. Mistislavsky (India); I. S. Savrins (Persia); Jussupoff (Islamism); Subchi Bey (Turkey). Besides the arrangement of conferences, it is intended to publish periodicals and prepare agitators to work among the people. Many meetings will be held and publications issued in the languages of the countries to be exploited. Branch offices will be opened in several towns. One has already been opened at Orenburg.

It is said that agitation will be sent out via Tashkent. The great work of organisation is declared to be among the Indians and the Persians.

## BRITISH TROOPS.

### IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

No place is too good or too bad to which to send the British soldier. In addition to the better known theatres of war, and our new stations on the Rhine, the United Service Gazette, in its issue of Feb. 18, says that there are British troops serving in various places, some of which are stated below:

Italy.—Three divisions. One battalion Yorks, and Lancs, have gone to Fiume and a battalion of Honourable Artillery Company to Northern Tyrol. These are in connection with occupation of Austria.

Balkans.—Three divisions. One of these is in the Dobrudja, another in Turkey and the third in the Salonika area.

Palestine, Syria and Silea.—Three divisions, and four Mounted divisions, two of which are Australian and two Indian. The latter are returning to Australia.

Mesopotamia.—An Army of Occupation, largely composed of Indian troops.

North Persia.—One brigade under the control of the G.O.C. Near East.

Siberia.—Two British battalions.

Middlesex and Hampshire (mostly at Omsk). Canadian mixed brigade.

North Russia.—(Murmansk), York-

sire, Sussex and London Regt.

(Archangel), Royal Scots, Liverpool and Durhams.

In addition there are the garrisons in India, Colonies, etc.

The Conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labour which should be of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people. I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces

## AMERICAN RADIograms.

### PEACE CONFERENCE.

### COMMITTEE ON REPARATION.

PARIS, April 8.  
The Council of Four appointed a Committee consisting of M. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction; Hon. E. S. Montagu, British Secretary of State for India; and Mr. John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to put into definite form the proposals for the solution of the reparation question.

*American Wireless.*

### PRESIDENT WILSON.

### ESCAPES ATTACK OF INFLUENZA.

WASHINGTON, April 8.  
President Wilson is confined to his bed suffering from the effects of a severe cold.

René-Admiral Grant, in a cabled message to President Wilson's physician, Mr. Tumilty, stated that the President's personal physician had said that President Wilson caught a cold on Thursday and was unable to be about although his condition was not regarded as serious.

PARIS, April 8.

Although President Wilson has been confined to his bed since Friday with a cold, the Council of Four met in the Paris "White House" as usual.

It is understood that necessary matters are being referred to President Wilson in his sick room, but the members of the Council will consult President Wilson personally when the occasion arises.—*American Wireless.*

### PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, April 8.

President Wilson's physician issued a statement at four o'clock on Sunday to the effect that President Wilson came very near having a serious attack of influenza—but that by going to bed he had apparently escaped, though he was necessarily confined to his bed.—*American Wireless.*

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPRESENTED BY COLONEL HOUSE.

PARIS, April 8.

Colonel House took President Wilson's place at the meeting of the Council of Four on Friday.

President Wilson rested comfortably during the night.—*American Wireless.*

### U. S. CREDITS TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Treasury Department has announced a credit to France of \$85,000,000 and to Italy of \$25,000,000, making the total advanced to the Allies, \$9,800,990,340.—*American Wireless.*

### PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S SENTIMENTS.

Washington, April 8.

The U. S. Secretary for War, Mr. Baker, informed the members of the mission from the Philippines Legislature, who hope for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, that that hope was in President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant complete independence, which had been denied to the Filipino people.

Mr. Baker said he believed with President Wilson that they would be able to send home word that the American people love liberty so dearly not to desire to extend it to others.

Mr. Baker read a letter left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, which was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

Will you please express to the gentlemen of the Commission representing the Philippines Legislature my regret that I have been unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them, and that it will result in bringing about that independence set forth in the declaration of the Legislature approving the sending of Commission to the United States.

I have been deeply gratified with the support and the encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippines Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing.

We people of the United States have reasons for taking the deepest pride in the policy to import the Philippines' Mission, which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labour which should be of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people.

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In addition there are the garrisons in India, Colonies, etc.

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All our Pastes bear the "Rooter" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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## KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:  
Please notice: The BREEZY GARAGE is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming season.

CHANDLER 7 passengers \$5.00 per Hour.

MASONIC MURER SIX 7 " 27.00 "

OLAKLANDS 5 " 6.00 "

Wise patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronise us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.

THE BREEZY GARAGE,  
No. Des Voeux Road Central,  
Opposite Central Market.  
Phone 2489.

Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes at lowest prices. Sizes 34 x 4 and 32 x 4.

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MR. TANG TSUN,  
Proprietor and Manager.

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Packing.GERIN, DREVARD & CO.  
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THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND GRILL ROOM  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of  
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL  
CENTRAL LOCATION.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. European Bath and Sanitary fittings. Hot and Cold Water Systems throughout. Best of Food and Service. Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA". J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Star Ferry. Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor—Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to Telephone K. 3, Telegraphic Add: "PALACE". J. E. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, scrumptious Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates. Application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". M. E. E. CAMERON.

## BLUE BIRD

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS  
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HOT and COLD DRINKS.

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Gimbal's and Orange Blossom.

American Chocolates.

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

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TANG YUK: Dentist. Successor to the late HEN TING.  
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

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G. P. LAMMERT.

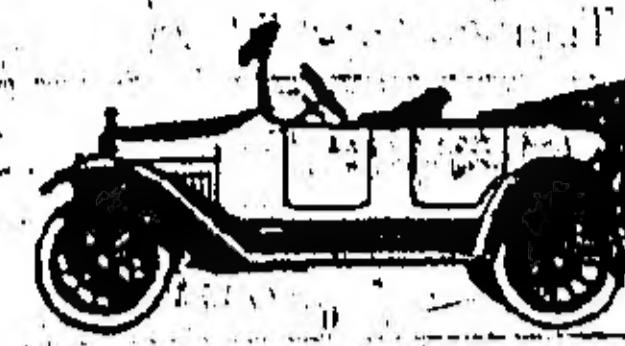
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR  
Public Auctions

FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen  
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with  
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.  
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

## INTIMATIONS

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole Distributors of

## MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.Phone. 2500.  
65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS  
LEAGUE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 10th at 8.15 p.m.

Club interested are requested to send representatives.

DR. F. LINDSAY WOODS,  
Hon. SecretaryINSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS.

A LECTURE illustrated by Lantern Slides will be given in the Rooms of the above Society by Mr. H. C. TAYLOR, of THE NATIONAL RADIATOR CO., on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 p.m.

Subject:

Heating and Modern Sectional Boilers.

Members and those interested are cordially invited.

S. BAKER,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT,  
POULTRY AND PIGEON  
SHOW 1919.

The above Show will be held on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst.

All Exhibits must be bunched by 12 o'clock.

G. W. GEIGG,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, on TUESDAY, 10th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider (and if thought desirable, pass) the following Resolution.

That it is the desire of the merchants of Hongkong that this Colony adopt the Daylight Saving System to the extent of one hour, from 1st May next until 30th September next, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by putting forward the clock one hour at 12 midnight on 30 April.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 8, 1919.

G. NOTICE

R.

JUST RECEIVED  
New Supply of  
WAR STAMPS.

All British Colonies have already issued them.

Why not

## HONGKONG?

GRACA & CO.,  
DEALERS INPOSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS,  
POSTCARDS, TOYS, &c. &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

All Photo goods supplied.  
Films, plates,  
Self toning papers,  
Velox papers.

Just arrived.

Branch Opposite City Hall.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER

MOTORIST TO PAY FOR  
MUD SPLASHES.

Reporting on the sick list, A. M. Walter Tilley, a London man, serving in the R.A.F. at Brooklands, Weybridge Aerodrome, was given carbolic acid in mistake for cough mixture by Sergeant Taylor, R.A.F. Medical Service. Tilley died in about ten minutes, when Sergeant Taylor admitted his mistake. He had been using carbolic acid for a lotion just previously and picked up the wrong bottle. At the inquest a verdict of "Death caused by carbolic poisoning accidentally administered" was returned.

## MOTORISTS AND THE ROADS.

At a meeting of over 100 M.P.s held at the House of Commons on Feb. 18, it was decided to form a Parliamentary Land Transport Committee for the purpose of watching proposals affecting the use and development of roads. Mr. W. Joynson Hicks was appointed chairman, and an executive committee was constituted as follows: Sir H. Norman, Sir A. Du Clos, Sir H. Austin, Sir B. Adkin, Sir El-Wild, Mr. Alan Villa, Mr. Aspin, Captain Guion, Major Prendergast, and Colonel Pinkerton. It is understood that the immediate object of concern for the committee is the formation of the Ministry of Works and Communications, doubtless left by Ministers as to the mode of placing road administration under the new Ministry. The new Minister may have a general interest in railway and canal development.

EVERY BEETLE  
EVERY BUGKilled with  
Keating'sconcentrated  
Household Insecticide

Use Keating's

The unrivaled way  
to kill beetles, bugs, ants,  
household insects in fact

to kill them.

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## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

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AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN  
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY  
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## SPECIAL SHOW.

THIS WEEK.

VOILE and MUSLIN  
BLOUSES.ZEPHYR and VOILE  
GOWNS  
FOR DAY WEAR.PRETTY NET and LACE  
GOWNS  
FOR EVENING WEAR.

SUNSHADES.

## BIRTH.

LE BRIS.—On April 4, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. P. Le Bris, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

JONES-SOLLY.—On April 4, at Shanghai Frank William Jones, of Launceston, Tasmania, to Beatrice Victoria Maud Solly, of Deal, Kent.

## DEATHS.

ACKERMANN.—On March 27, at Yokohama, Georges R. Ackermann.

LYNBORG.—On April 4, at Shanghai Christian Peter Christensen Lynborg (late of the Chinese Maritime Customs).

THOMAS.—On April 3, at Shanghai Peter, the beloved husband of Mrs. P. Thomas, aged 45 years.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1913.

## FEEDING THE ENEMY.

It is a common remark that one may overbear, a criticism only partly coherent, about all this food now going to the Germans. It is queried not only by the vindictive civilian, whose opinion is of less importance. Soldiers also, who have fought with Fritz, and who know what war is, and have been purged of the spiritual meanness of the non-combatant, frequently utter the opinion that it doesn't seem right, while our own people are going short, to do so much to alleviate the sufferings of a people who, when all is said, brought it upon themselves. They are right. It not only seems unjust; it is unjust, especially as we now know that no lofty motive of self-denial or altruism is involved. The sentiment of pity was real enough among the army of occupation, but their compassionate advice to the peoples outside would not have been taken so literally and so promptly but for other reasons. It seems it is expedient President Wilson, that noble dreamer and most embarrassing diplomat, has had to furnish an argument nearer the ethical level of the people he had to persuade. Bolshevism being now the enemy, we must (he said) fight it with food. Taking the same line on the same plane the British revived a venerable word

## DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The danger of having a standing Chamber of Commerce is precisely that of having a standing Legislative Council: if it could be demobilized as soon as its work is done, the arrangement would be ideal. What happens is this, in both cases. Having done necessary work, and done well, there comes the time when it looks round, like some fidgety, untrustworthy Martha, and says, Now, what shall we do next? It then proceeds to do unnecessary things for the sake of making a showing. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is now about to discuss a

## SELVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fact of Chamberlain's "One-Party Rule" in which life is now for the Government, control of the schools, and the ever-widening scope of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by All Chemists and Druggists.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Daylight Saving Bill for Hongkong. If it is passed, then our Legislative Council, having not too much to do, will probably oblige. We shall be buried under unnecessary enactments, unless we all become bold Bolsheviks and cry Hold. Enough! The Daylight Saving idea was undoubtedly a good one for the country of its origin, and for places with a short summer, like England's. Out here it is quite unnecessary, a little ridiculous, and may even cause injustice. There are lots of places where the staffs are called upon for just a little too much in the way of overtime. At these it will simply mean that the poor assistants will work an hour extra in the morning. The two main ideas of daylight saving were (a) to save artificial light, and (b) to give the workers a longer spell for recreation in the evenings. In the early evenings here it is still too hot to do anything strenuous, and we have very little doubt that a plebiscite among the employees would result in a vote for maintaining the present hours. Why not try this? The *taipans* mustn't settle every darned thing for us. What?

## OUR WAR MEMORIAL.

Popular talk has it that the people who always do a range things for us have already settled on the form our war memorial shall take. Popular talk may be wrong. It sometimes is. But just let us do a little bit of supposing. Suppose that we are to have a new City Hall, and Library, and Museum, why not apply to Mr. Carnegie for the new building? It is true it would then be composite memorial, a Carnegie-War Memorial so to speak, which is not altogether desirable, but the advantage of it would be that we should save our own money for the proper endowment of the Library and Museum. These are things that must be done well if done at all. We shall need a great many books, a qualified Librarian with a modern system, and a properly equipped Museum with a qualified Curator. Who is going to endow these if we spend all we have on the building?

## MIRACLES.

Some "church notes" published at Shanghai suggest the reflection that an ingenuous theologian would be a miracle. Reviewing a book in which an Englishman gives seven articles of disbelief as reasons for leaving the Church, the note-writer says he must have been "badly taught." He then proceeds to teach in this disingenuous way:

To take an illustration, "We no longer believe in miracles." Miracles are not fit objects for faith. The Church believes in a living Jesus, and the record in the Gospels is that Jesus had the greatest difficulty in preventing people believing in His miracles instead of believing in Him. He certainly does not want us to believe in miracles today.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock is reported as saying that a new Lunatic Asylum is badly needed in Hongkong. The *China Mail* has never said anything quite so unkind as that.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce are holding an extraordinary General meeting on April 15 for the purpose of discussing the question of a Daylight Saving Bill for Hongkong.

We are requested to inform the Portuguese community of the Mission which takes place this evening at 6 o'clock given by a Portuguese Jesuit Priest in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

If we put the clock on an hour, and do not go to bed an hour earlier, (which is likely) we shall start work in bad form, wait five hours between breakfast and dinner, and wish we hadn't. *Verba sap.*

A sale of work and bazaar in aid of the St. Dunstan's Home for blinded soldiers will be held this afternoon at "Montpelier" on the tennis Court. A good attendance is expected and the promoters are confident of realising a good sum for this very excellent cause.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1912 of £1.25 per share, being at the rate of five per cent on the paid-up capital, and that £139,842.15 be written off for depreciation of plant and buildings and £15,567.79 be carried forward to new account.

Relative to what might happen to the Rouble, the following yarn may be quoted:

Near the close of the American Civil War, a certain Confederate gentleman purchased an old horse for \$20,000. Confederate money, which currency had already depreciated alarmingly. The horse needed new shoes, but as exchange was so bad the smith asked \$5,000 for shoeing the horse.

The owner, ever hopeful that the Confederate "shin-plaster" would appreciate in value, said he would wait a fortnight and by then perhaps exchange would be better.

He was due to leave for a trip by horseback across Kentucky and the horse needs must be shod. Imagine his chagrin when business being urgent, he could wait no longer, and had his horse shod for the journey. The shoeing cost him \$32,000.

However, at the end of his journey, which took him twenty-one days, he was enabled to sell the horse for \$4,000,000. Two days later he died and left the \$4,000,000 to his wife, who exchanged the whole sum and with the proceeds purchased a postal card to notify deceased mother of her death.

What is to happen to the Rouble?

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

## R.G.A. LOSS.

The dollar still climbs. To-day the demand rate is a farthing higher, 8s 3d 7½d.

Are we to understand that all the Police Stations are not connected by telephone? Extraordinary.

Two years ago to-day Vimy Ridge was taken. This is also the anniversary of the battle of Arras.

Among the passengers of the *s.s. Haifan* from Swatow yesterday was Major Morgan and Major Macdonald.

The answer to Mr. Alabaster's sixth question for the Legislative Council tomorrow ought to be: Read the *China Mail*.

The Hongkong Polo Club will hold their annual general meeting at the Club Pavilion, at Causeway Bay on April 15 next.

Lady Sykes, widow of Sir Mark Sykes, has been adopted as the Central candidate for Central Hull, her husband's seat.

The *Suffolk* sailors speak very enthusiastically of the entertainments given them in Shanghai. They are also keen on the idea of getting Home.

The sailing to Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow of the Douglas steamer *Haiyan* has been postponed three days. She now leaves on Friday the 18th.

But come, come. Surely it is not seriously suggested that the introduction and increased use of picnics on the Peak has created a real danger to child life?

The Mr. C. P. C. Lyngborg of Shanghai whose death is announced among our obituary notices today had been in the Chinese Customs for 42 years.

Nine more alien enemies arrived in the Colony yesterday and were immediately transhipped to the s.s. *Antilocapra* which leaves for Singapore and England to-day.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock is reported as saying that a new Lunatic Asylum is badly needed in Hongkong. The *China Mail* has never said anything quite so unkind as that.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce are holding an extraordinary General meeting on April 15 for the purpose of discussing the question of a Daylight Saving Bill for Hongkong.

We are requested to inform the Portuguese community of the Mission which takes place this evening at 6 o'clock given by a Portuguese Jesuit Priest in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

If we put the clock on an hour, and do not go to bed an hour earlier, (which is likely) we shall start work in bad form, wait five hours between breakfast and dinner, and wish we hadn't. *Verba sap.*

A sale of work and bazaar in aid of the St. Dunstan's Home for blinded soldiers will be held this afternoon at "Montpelier" on the tennis Court. A good attendance is expected and the promoters are confident of realising a good sum for this very excellent cause.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1912 of £1.25 per share, being at the rate of five per cent on the paid-up capital, and that £139,842.15 be written off for depreciation of plant and buildings and £15,567.79 be carried forward to new account.

Relative to what might happen to the Rouble, the following yarn may be quoted:

Near the close of the American Civil War, a certain Confederate gentleman purchased an old horse for \$20,000. Confederate money, which currency had already depreciated alarmingly. The horse needed new shoes, but as exchange was so bad the smith asked \$5,000 for shoeing the horse.

The owner, ever hopeful that the Confederate "shin-plaster" would appreciate in value, said he would wait a fortnight and by then perhaps exchange would be better.

He was due to leave for a trip by horseback across Kentucky and the horse needs must be shod. Imagine his chagrin when business being urgent, he could wait no longer, and had his horse shod for the journey. The shoeing cost him \$32,000.

However, at the end of his journey, which took him twenty-one days, he was enabled to sell the horse for \$4,000,000. Two days later he died and left the \$4,000,000 to his wife, who exchanged the whole sum and with the proceeds purchased a postal card to notify deceased mother of her death.

What is to happen to the Rouble?

The danger of having a standing Chamber of Commerce is precisely that of having a standing Legislative Council: if it could be demobilized as soon as its work is done, the arrangement would be ideal.

What happens is this, in both cases. Having done necessary work, and done well, there comes the time when it looks round, like some fidgety, untrustworthy Martha, and says, Now, what shall we do next? It then proceeds to do unnecessary things for the sake of making a showing.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is now about to discuss a

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## MANCHESTER'S TRIPLE SUCCESS.

To-morrow at 11 the Legislative Council meets.

Among other business, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak moves: That arrangements be made at once for the installation of a powerful commercial wireless station, capable of connecting direct with Colombo or some other station in Ceylon.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. will ask the following questions:—1. As the introduction and increased use of rickshaws on the Peak footpaths has created a new danger to child life, will the Government hasten the conversion of the corner of waste ground between the Government villas and Mount Kellet Road into a suitable playground?

2. Will the Government construct on the unused lot on the north side of the Royal Courts of Justice a pavilion which can be used as a bandstand in the evenings and in the daytime as a sun and rain shelter for the amahs and children who now haunt the Cricket Ground and Court Verandahs?

3. What steps is the Government taking before the rainy season commences to save the hill and roadway below the London Mission House at Cheung Chau from being washed away?

4. What progress has been made in the work of connecting all Police Stations by telephone?

5. Why has the First Police Magistrate and Coroner been appointed to act as Director of Education in addition to his other duties when there are educationalists in the Colony two or three times as numerous as previous experience of the office?

6. Has the Government made any protest against the arbitrary cancellation without notice of homeward bookings by the "Empresses of Hongkong, Asia, and Japan" and the "Monteagle"?

7. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the serious lack of sufficient hotel accommodation in the Colony? If so, has the Government done anything to assist visitors to the Colony?

8. Why have there been no Legislative Council Meetings for about a month?

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will ask:—

1. Will the Government appoint a committee of experts to inquire into and report upon:—

(a) The condition of the channel by which vessels enter the Harbour in order to proceed to their buoys or to the existing wharves.

(b) The efficiency, or otherwise, of the present Government dredger the "St. Enoch".

(c) The necessity, or otherwise, of at once ordering a modern dredging plant for constant use in the Harbour.

2. Has the report and finding of the "Civil Service Salaries Commission" been sent in to the Government yet and, if so, will the Government lay it upon the table for the consideration of the Council?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the British Traders Insurance Company Limited to convert its silver capital into gold. (It is proposed to take this Bill through all its stages at this meeting.)

## CANTON ITEMS.

The second Provisional Assembly is expected to meet on Saturday. There are 120 members, and each gets \$400 per session, about \$10 per day. There is keen competition for the speakership. The members are seated and imprisoned for buying votes.

Tang Shao-yi is absolutely opposed to borrowing money from foreigners. He has issued a warning that his mother was sometimes camouflaged as Chinese firms. In any case, the telephones and tramways must not be pledged.

The *Canton Times* says that some persons anxious to become president or director of the Canton-Hankow railway are busy buying votes. How exceedingly naughty.

The manufacture at Canton of silk piece goods is rapidly dwindling.

The steamer *Wishun* arrived on Saturday with rice from Wuhu. This consignment was used to check another rising tendency. Fatsian rebels were also accused of pro-freedom.

A Canton detective is to be shot for bringing bogus charges against persons who omitted to pay "squeeze."

## TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become overfed. Proper food, an abundance of exercise and outdoor exercise should keep the bowels right.

When that fails, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by All Chemists and Dispensaries.

## SMALL GRASS FIRE.

This morning the Fire Brigade had a call. One engine proceeded towards Shaukiwan to find it was a grass fire on the side of Ming Yuen Gardens. The fire was quickly extinguished and the engine and firemen back in No. 5 Station before time.

## FALSE PRETENCES.

## CANADIAN SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistrate this morning, a Canadian named Joseph Grimble was charged (1) with obtaining money by false pretences, and (2) with failing to furnish the C.S.P. with certain particulars on his return to

## SOME OF HONGKONG'S MANY NEEDS.

## DISCUSSION UNREPORTABLE.

Under the auspices of the St. Paul's branch of the C.E.M.S. an interesting lecture was delivered last evening in St. Paul's College by the Rev. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C. Dr. Earle was in the chair. Mr. Pollock's subject was one of great interest to all in the Colony it being "Work which requires to be done." The lecturer dealt at length with the housing question here in Hongkong and made a number of suggestions for the opening up of new districts for building. One thing Mr. Pollock suggested was that the Government should either build the houses and then let them, as it did to its own servants, or else render financial assistance to enable those who wished to build houses. An early purchase system was also one of the things advanced in connection with houses.

Another proposal mooted was the introduction of legislation on similar lines to the Building Societies' Act of Great Britain, and that followed by the Straits Settlements, whereby a certain standard rent should be fixed and any contravention of the Ordinance liable to a fine. In connection with the proposal that there should be new districts opened up to meet the needs of the Colony, Mr. Pollock said this would mean means of transportation.

More European reservations were also destined to be one of the great needs in the Colony and among the work that requires to be done. The lecture referred to the Colony's Hospital accommodation. The Government Civil Hospital was declared Mr. Pollock not in a suitable location for Europeans. The spot was quite suitable for Chinese and other Asiatic residents of the Colony but not for the Europeans who now had to go elsewhere. Work requiring to be done, in Mr. Pollock's opinion, was the building of a new Hospital in a better and less crowded district. Hospital accommodation was an urgent need at Kowloon. There was accommodation at present but this was for Chinese and it was necessary that accommodation be provided for the Europeans. The present Lunatic Asylum was far from suitable and a new one was hardly needed.

Mr. Pollock then passed to things more of the future than of the present and spoke of an aerodrome which should be situated in Shum Shui. He said that he hoped the day would come when he would be able to go home from the Colony, and return, in an aeroplane.

The development of wireless telegraphy was also work to be done. It was a need of Hongkong that it be linked up with the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Service. There was a wireless service now at D'Aguilar but this, the lecturer asserted, was too low-powered to be of use for commercial service.

An industrial settlement, and a place for women, were also needed and these could, said the lecturer, be located somewhere in Kowloon. It would be a question of time, etc., those would become self-supporting.

Children, kinemas, and public clocks next claimed the lecturer's attention. He said there ought to be children's rooms in the factory districts where the mothers worked and in these the children could be taught something useful. As to the kinemas, the question of censoring the films shown was under consideration and would very shortly come up for legislation. As to public clocks there ought to be one on the Kowloon Railway Station or in the neighbourhood of the General Post Office.

In concluding Mr. Pollock urged the necessity of the linking up of Kowloon and Hankow by railway and of the development of the mineral resources of the hinterland on the frontier of the British territory.

The lecture was followed by a discussion from which the Press were asked to retire in accordance with a resolution passed by the Committee.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Three matches were played yesterday, one of these being the final of the Club Handicap Singles "B" Class played between C. B. Brown (rets. 15) and E. A. Macdonald (rets. 2/0). This resulted in a win for Brown who is now champion in the "B" Class.

Lieut. Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (ser.) beat A. H. Crook and A. A. Charlton (rets. 2/0) by 6-0, 6-3, and are now in the final of the Club Handicap Doubles.

In the Cut Handicap Singles "A" Class N. Moree (rets. 3/0) surprised a good many by beating N. E. Kent (rets. 15) by 6-0, 6-4. This brings Moree to the final.

To-day's matches are:

## HANDICAP DOUBLES.

A. D. Humphreys and C. G. Hickling (ser.) meet N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings (rets. 80).

## OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

F. A. Redmond meets T. Miskimmon.

## HANDICAP SINGLES, "A" CLASS.

Major Ardino (rets. 2/0) meets L. Foster (rets. 1/6).

## PAYING OFF PENNANT FLOWN FROM H.M.S. "SUFFOLK."

For the first time since the outbreak of war, one of H.M. Ships is in harbour flying the paying off pennant. In pre-war days it was a more common sight. H.M.S. "Suffolk" this morning is flying her pennant denoting she is proceeding home to pay off and re-commission. The "paying off pennant" is thin white strip of bunting flowing from her main mast and almost reaches the water.

The "Suffolk" sailed just after 1.30. This morning the ship's band regaled her crew with a nice programme of popular music. It may have cheered the deportees on the "Antiochus," but who could swear it?

## FAREWELL CONCERT.

There was a happy gathering in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess last night, when farewell was said to the members proceeding home by the "Antiochus." A whilst drive was first on the programme followed by a concert. During the evening Master Gunner May referred in glowing terms to the members departing, and on behalf of the mess members handed each a silver mounted stick and wished them God Speed and bon voyage. The members leaving are: Co. Sgt-Major W. T. Youngman (who has been instructed to the Artillery Coy., H.R.D.C., for some time past), Co. Q.M. Sgt. Barker, and Sergt. Drummond, Huskings and Connor. Co. Sgt-Major Youngman responded on behalf of the departing members. Sergt. Major Duff, speaking for the Chinese Coolie Corps Repatriation Party, who have been attached to the mess for some time awaiting passage, warmly thanked the members of the mess for the great hospitality that had been extended.

The whilst prizes were won by: 1st, Mrs. Rasmussen; 2nd, Mrs. May Gents; 1st, Sergt. Gordwin, Chinese Labour Corps; 2nd, Sergt. Major Tatton, R.G.A.

The following contributed to the concert: Master Gunner May, Sergeant Davis, Smith, and Roberts, R.G.A.; Sergt-Major Duff, and Sergts. Lampard and Smith, of the Chinese Labour Corps; Master Gunner Rasmussen, and Co. Q.M. Sergt. Barker were the accompanists.

The party broke up at midnight with the singing of Au Liang Syne.

## CORONET THEATRE TRIUMPHANT.

Candidly seems to be the draw. This theatre is showing Fat Arbuckle in a screeching farce, Douglas Fairbanks in a sentimental comedy (with a dash of force in it to display Fairbanks' wonderful gymnastic) and Mister Charles Chaplin in his own metier. Last night there was another house full, and those inside rocked with laughter. It is certain all were satisfied they had their money's worth. The management reiterated these arguments, which are very persuasive:

You need have no fear of catching influenza or any other infectious disease, at the Coronet, because:

1. There is no cheap 7.15 house, and there are no third class seats, thus excluding the coolie class, the biggest carriers of infection.

2. There are no seat covers or cushions to hold infection, and the seats as well as the rest of the theatre are washed down with disinfectant daily.

3. There is a sufficient interval between shows for the exhaust fans to entirely renew the vitiated atmosphere.

4. The whole hall has been thoroughly sprayed with disinfectant before you enter it.

## THE S.S. "ANDRE LEBOIN."

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Andre Lebon" came into port from Shanghai this morning. She had 773 passengers of whom 50 disembarked here. These included Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead, and Mr. J. N. Boyd from Yokohama.

The steamer sails at 5 p.m. to-day for Haiphong and Marseilles. She has a passenger list of just on 800.

On board are 242 French soldiers for Marseilles, and 312 for Haiphong.

These are from the north and from a glance at their be-mudled tunics, are worn veterans.

Among the passengers leaving Hongkong by this ship are Mr. J. Walker, manager of the Dairy Farm, on a trip to Haiphong, and Mr. Landry, Postmaster at Caution. The latter is proceeding to France.

BLOODTHIRSTY MAIDSERVANT.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

The Chinese maidservant who was last week charged with attacking her mistress, a respectable Chinese lady, with a chopper inflicting 40 wounds, necessitating her removal to hospital, was convicted by Mr. Lindsell yesterday and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## "FOR TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN."

He was a sorry spectacle standing with his head bound up with blood-stained bandages in the dock before Mr. Lindsell this morning. This poor coolie was walking along Queen's Road West about 1.45 a.m. this morning, when all of a sudden some of his wicked enemies rushed out and attacked him, with the full intention, he stated, of killing him. In order to save his life, and in fear and trembling, he bolted upstairs to avoid meeting an untimely end. On reaching the second floor he was immediately attacked by some of his fellow countrymen who occupied the flat, and was thrown very forcibly down the stairs, thus getting the awful injuries to his head. This was the sad story he unfolded. Whilst this was happening the police heard the thump-thump of his falling downstairs and went to have a "look see" with the result that he appeared in the dock this morning charged with trespassing with the intent to steal. The Police evidently knew something about this unfortunate coolie, and as nobody seemed to be able to come forward to confirm his probable story, while there were people who saw him creep up the stairs, and try to open a door, oh so quietly, as if he was afraid of waking the occupants of the flat, it was decided that he was not a desirable person.

In fact Mr. Lindsell considered that his enemies were mythical and thought it would be better for him to go to a place where he would get regular food and medical attention and at the same time do a little hard work. So this poor and, according to the New York Times, their wonderful Trio.

New York Times: Their wonderful Talent amounting to genius.

Reserve Seats ... \$3  
Unreserved Seats ... \$2 & \$1  
Book To-day.  
Moutrie & Co.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNERS per Company's Steamer "PAK LING."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will

be discharged into Holw Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown, on and after April 9.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 9, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before April 29, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the abovementioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on April 15, 1919, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Two full houses on Monday;

The same again last night.

Have YOU seen

The all Comedy programme

At the Coronet yet?

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG POLO CLUB

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG POLO Club will be held at the CLUB PAVILION, CAUSEWAY BAY, at 5.30 p.m. TUESDAY, April 16th.

BUSINESS.—

1. The election of Officers for the ensuing year.

2. To pass the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918.

3. To discuss any Club business.

J. H. CONGDON,

Acting Hon. Secy. & Treasurer,

H.K. POLO CLUB.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

## THEATRE ROYAL

TUESDAY, 15th & THURSDAY 17th

SPRING,  
at 2.15 p.m.

THE WORLD FAMOUS

LEO

CHERIAVSKY

JAN

CHERIAVSKY

MISCELL.

CHERIAVSKY

Three Great Soloists combining a wonderful Trio.

New York Times: Their wonderful Talent amounting to genius.

RESERVED SEATS ... \$3  
UNRESERVED SEATS ... \$2 & \$1  
BOOK TODAY.  
MOUTRIE & CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

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CONSIGNERS per Company's Steamer

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The Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown, on and after April 9.

Optional cargo will be landed unless

notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned)

TUESDAY,

April 15, 1919, commencing at



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

## SHIPPING

# P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APACAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)  
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES  
TO  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June

## FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

## SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand  
Passenger mail service between Singapore and Calcutta or  
Madras in lieu of the regular P. & O. ticket Singapore to Colombo.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
An damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Consignee and the Company's Surveyor Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the  
Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will  
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Expenses, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vieux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**E. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.  
Telephone No. 1116. 22, Wing Woo Street, Central.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER &amp; DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama Maru 12,340 tons SATURDAY, 26th April, at 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama Maru 12,410 tons SATURDAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m.

London via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez &amp; Port Said. "Iyo Maru" 12,300 tons SATURDAY, 19th April, at Noon.

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday 18th, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney WED., 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco &amp; Panama Canal. Nikko Maru 8,800 tons WED., 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca &amp; Colombo Tenjin Maru 8,470 tons SATURDAY, 12th April, at 11 a.m.

Toyo Maru 8,470 tons Middle of April.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon Shimbun Maru — tons TUESDAY, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

Rangoon Maru End of April

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

**HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE.**

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, &amp; YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped

Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000

Tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 292 &amp; 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years experience. We own two dry docks and can accommodate any craft

of 200 feet long.

Tons Officer 40. CONSTRUCTION ROLL CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard &amp; Shun-Sui-Pu, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

WONG PING WA, Manager

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha		On 5th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru		On 11th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 13th April, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.		On 13th April.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via Shih, tsu, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		On 6th May, at 11 a.m.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via Shih, tsu, Victoria, Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Arabia Maru		On 1st May.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via Shih, tsu, Victoria, Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Australia	Canadian O.S. Line	On 14th May.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via Shih, tsu, Victoria, Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Line	On 14th April.
Sydney & Melbourne	Kochi Maru	Oceania Shosen Kaisha	On 11th April.
New York	Moonmouth	Dowdell & Co., Ltd.	On 13th April.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th April, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seijo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th April.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th April.
Shanghai	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th July.
Shanghai	Hopongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th April, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 17th April, at Noon.
Shanghai	Liuyang	Burkefield & Swire	On 13th April, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai	Tsun	Burkefield & Swire	On 13th April, at Noon.
Shanghai	Yokohama Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th April.
Gaudakan	Nippu Yusen Kaisha		End of April.
Takao, via Swatow, Chefoo & Ningpo	Shisho Maru	Georgian Shosen Kaisha	On 10th April, at Noon.
Takao, via Swatow, Amy & Foochow	Soku Maru	Douglas Lamont & Co., Ltd.	On 10th April, at 1 p.m.
Manila	Scatte	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
Scatte	Montrachet	The Admiral Line	On 20th April.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Toy Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th April.
Singapore, Bangkok & Calcutta	Rangoon Maru	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 13th April.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nellore	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th April.
London	London via Singapore, Penang & Co.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 19th April, at Noon.
London via Singapore, Penang & Co.	London via Singapore, Penang & Co.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th April, at Noon.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwick	Java-China-Japan Line	On 13th April.

## SHIPPING

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S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, May 31st.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, June 18th.

For NEW YORK via the PANAMA CANAL MONDAY, April 14th, 1919.

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## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)

S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)

S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)

S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cox &amp; Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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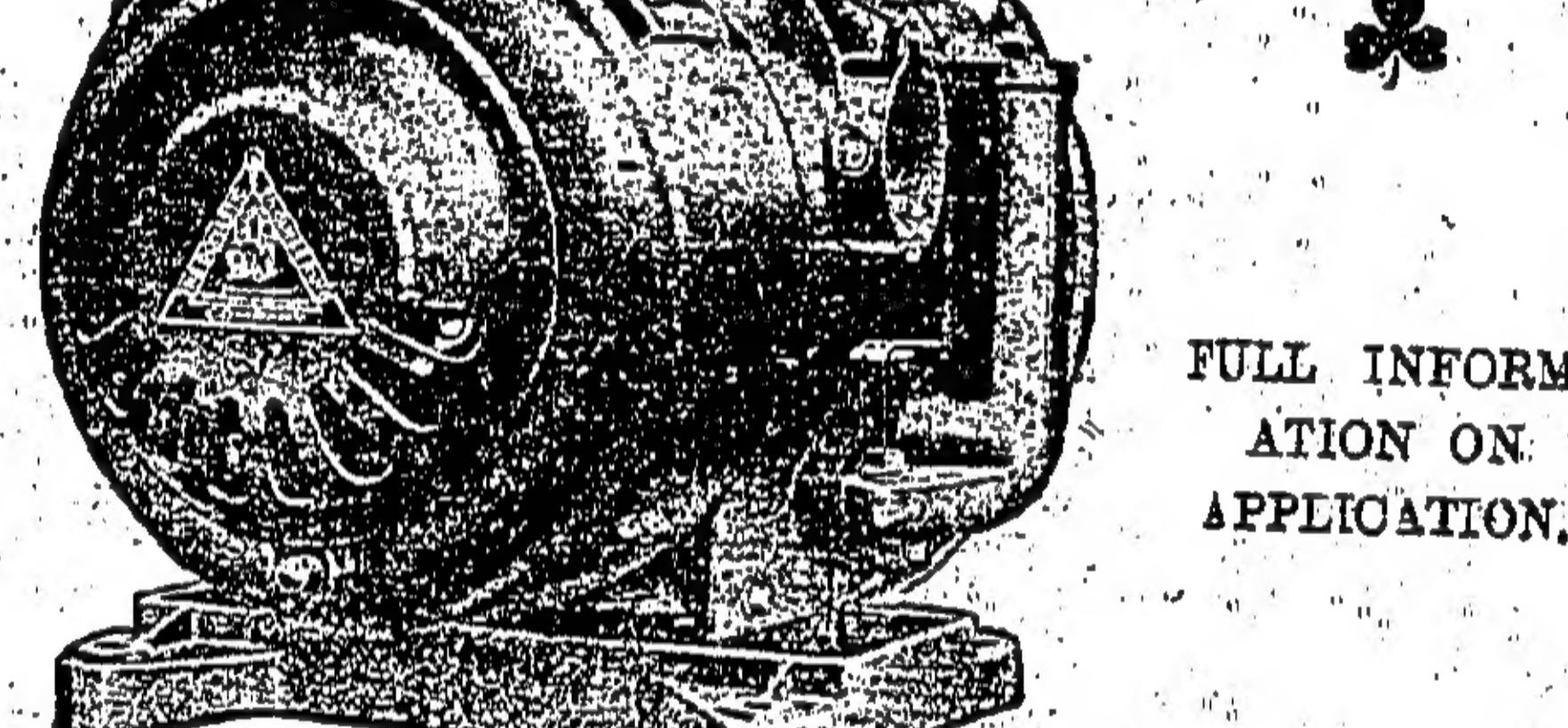
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Nagasaki, Karatsu

## CHINA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SHIP CANAL'S ADVANCE.  
GROSS RECEIPTS £1,633,798.

In one respect China's position at the Peace Conference strikes us as being somewhat anomalous. With a territory and population equal to that of most of the other Allies put together, she ranks nevertheless amongst the minor Powers taking part in the great Congress in Paris. On the other hand, her comparatively small and energetic neighbour Japan is included in the Council of the five countries which have the dominant voice, not only in imposing the peace terms on the Central Powers, but also of settling, if possible, the questions between the nations with a view to securing the permanent peace of the world. Those conversant with Chinese affairs are well aware of the causes which had led to China playing a secondary role in this great epoch of the world's history. In many ways nations are very much like individuals. There have been numerous instances of men with great talents who, through defects in their organisation, have failed to reach that foremost position amongst their fellows which should certainly have been theirs. Such is the case with China. The energy which should have been given to the progress and consolidation of the country has been frittered away by internal dissensions, and her great statesmen, who should have been striving for the welfare of the nation, have too often been seeking their own personal ends and ambitions. It is quite necessary to bear these facts in mind in considering China's position in the world to-day.

She is about to present her case before the Paris Peace Conference, and in doing so it is essential for her delegates to be conscious of her limitations, and also of her errors of omission and commission since she joined the Allied cause. We say this because we think it doubtful whether her spokesmen quite realise the matter from this point of view. The latest statement of her claims is put forward in a plea signed by the China National Defence League in France, and the Central Union of the Chinese Students in Great Britain. This document largely concerns itself with the Japanese attitude towards China; and calls for the abolition, May 1915, which the signatories allege has made Japan master of all the important economic resources of Shantung, Manchuria and other provinces. This naturally raises some highly contentious points; and while it may be true that certain Japanese individuals and companies have pursued a course which scarcely seems in keeping with the promises of prominent Japanese statesmen, the position certainly does not warrant the use of such exaggerated language as "that if this treaty stands the world will see in the near future the absorption by Japan of the Republic of China and the closing of the door of China to the free enterprise of other nations."

It remains to be seen how far the Peace Conference and the League of Nations, when it is constituted, will go in the direction of modifying or abrogating existing treaties, but it is perfectly certain that it will not be able by a stroke of the pen to change the complicated relations in which China stands to the various foreign Powers having conventions with and interests in that country. We may feel considerable sympathy with China in the position in which she finds herself, and regard as natural the aspirations of her people to cast off the foreign yoke, but the fact remains that in the past she was unable to stand alone or to maintain her inviolability by the strength of her own right arm; which in the last resort has always been the test of the virility of any nation or people. League of Nations or no League of Nations, China must make herself strong if she wishes to maintain her independence. The foreign interference of which her spokesmen complain can only be eliminated by the carrying out of the necessary reforms. Consular jurisdiction, for instance, cannot be abandoned until Chinese judicature has been brought into consonance with that of the Western world. In the same way also China must manifest her fitness to govern her own affairs if she would have restored to her the freedom of regulating her tariffs. The removal of the foreign garrisons is also one of her pleas. The presence of these garrisons is entirely a matter of the safety of foreigners. If quiet and good government prevailed in the country they would no longer be required, and when such conditions arise, the Powers possessing them would be quite ready to withdraw them. These matters can only be settled by China herself. The Peace Conference cannot work any wonders for her, and it will be very difficult for me in my state of health to collect the evidence for my defence.—Sir John Dickinson: Your health will be looked after.—Defendant: I suppose I may send for whom I please?—Mr. Pearce: At Erixton every facility will be given to defendant to prepare his defence. The hearing was adjourned accordingly.

League of Nations, her rulers and statesmen must remember that her destiny lies largely in her own hands.

L. & C. Express.

## SHANGHAI HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company's report shows that the gross receipts of the whole undertaking, the Canal itself, the Bridgewater Canal, and the railways were £1,633,798. The expenditure just topped the million, and the total net income was £601,058. There was an increase as compared with the previous year of £128,927 in the receipts from tolls, ship dues, and miscellaneous items, though the sea-borne traffic decreased by 614,031 tons and the barge traffic by 40,728 tons. But this is explained by the fact that in order to meet the increase in the war advances to employees and the continually rising cost of consumable stores and materials the rates and charges were raised in June and again in October. The decreased traffic, of course, is accounted for by the restrictions placed upon imports and exports owing to war conditions.

The Bridgewater Canal has been under Government control since the beginning of March, 1917. The agreement with the Board of Trade provides that the ship Canal Company shall receive by way of compensation substantially the same annual result in net receipts as for the year before the war. The net receipts for 1913 were £23,569, and for the ten months of 1917 the Company got £19,649, which compared with a loss of £2,454 in 1916. Last year they received £27,130.

The working of the Company's railways showed a loss of £10,208 as compared with a profit of £8,905 in the preceding year. The increases granted by the Government to all railway workers had, of course, to be paid by the Company, and they had also increased charges for maintenance and repair work to meet, as well as to pay more for the coal they consumed. To meet to some extent the increased expenditure a surcharge was put in force as from the beginning of September, and on some traffic it has been possible to cover working costs by means of increased receipts.

## ACCUSED OF SEDITION.

Just before the time for the rising of the Court at Bow-street recently David Ramsay, 35, pattern maker, of Draper street, Leicester, was brought up in custody before Sir John Dickinson, having been arrested on a warrant charging him with having, on January 26, 1919, done certain acts calculated to cause sedition and disaffection among the civilian population, and, further with having, on the same date, unlawfully by word of mouth made statements intended to prejudice discipline amongst H. M. Forces, in contravention of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Accused who is tall and clean shaven, appeared to be suffering from a cold.—Mr. Harold Pearce said this was a case undertaken by the Public Prosecutor. The charges were both founded upon a speech which was delivered by defendant at Croydon on January 26. It was not for him at that stage to put before the magistrate the details of that speech, presents evidence as to which would be given on a subsequent occasion. The first charge, brought under Regulation 42 of the Defence of the Realm Act, was that if this treaty stands the world will see in the near future the absorption by Japan of the Republic of China and the closing of the door of China to the free enterprise of other nations."

It remains to be seen how far the Peace Conference and the League of Nations, when it is constituted, will go in the direction of modifying or abrogating existing treaties, but it is perfectly certain that it will not be able by a stroke of the pen to change the complicated relations in which China stands to the various foreign Powers having conventions with and interests in that country. We may feel considerable sympathy with China in the position in which she finds herself, and regard as natural the aspirations of her people to cast off the foreign yoke, but the fact remains that in the past she was unable to stand alone or to maintain her inviolability by the strength of her own right arm; which in the last resort has always been the test of the virility of any nation or people. League of Nations or no League of Nations, China must make herself strong if she wishes to maintain her independence. The foreign interference of which her spokesmen complain can only be eliminated by the carrying out of the necessary reforms. Consular jurisdiction, for instance, cannot be abandoned until Chinese judicature has been brought into consonance with that of the Western world. In the same way also China must manifest her fitness to govern her own affairs if she would have restored to her the freedom of regulating her tariffs. The removal of the foreign garrisons is also one of her pleas.

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## THE S.S. "ANTIOCHUS."

The Blue Funnel ss. *Antiochus* left today about 12.30 p.m. for Singapore and London. She carried no inland passengers, but carried enemy aliens, who are being repatriated and a large number of demobilised troops, who were in charge of Major Jaques. There are on board four Chinese doctors, one Chinese chemist, two Chinese hospital assistants, and one Russian hospital assistant. The two foreign doctors on board are Dr. Moore Graham, the ship's doctor, and Dr. Blumenstock, who decided to go in place of Dr. Jaques.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows three cases of plague and four of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The sailing to San Francisco via Shanghai of the steamer *China* has been advanced two days. She is now to leave on the 22nd.

## STANDARD SHIPS.

## PURCHASE SCHEME.

It is now possible to add to the information given in *The Times* respecting the action of Lord Inchcape and Sir Owen Phillips, M.P., in taking over the commitments of the Government in standard ship construction.

The arrangement then described provided for the possible acquisition of as many as 137 steamers, of from 7,000 to 11,000 tons gross, which were then actually under construction, but, as part of the scheme, the builders who had accepted the original contracts from the Government were given the option of cancelling these contracts at any time up to Wednesday last, February 5 and of disposing of the ships under construction to owners by direct negotiation. The establishment of definitive relations with intending purchasers under the scheme had, therefore, to be deferred until after that date. It is now known that the extinction of the builders' engagements, consequent on this clause, has reduced the number of vessels available for distribution under the scheme by 59 steamers to 78.

## SUPPORT OF THE INDUSTRY.

There is good reason to believe that the action of Lord Inchcape and Sir Owen Phillips in assuming the Government's standard ship committee has received the hearty approval of shipowners. The scheme provided for the distribution of the available vessels to applicants in proportion to their losses by enemy action or by other causes during the war. It also provided that the transfer of the vessels to individual owners should be free from intermediary profit, and that the contracts should pass to the purchasers on precisely the same terms as would have applied if the Government had taken delivery of the ships. The ultimate purchasers were, and are, left free to make, by arrangement with the builders, any alterations in the ships they might desire.

The method adopted has provided a quick means of disposing of the contracts and has avoided the delays which might have been expected to occur if the Government had retained the contracts until each ship was ready for delivery and had then tried to dispose of each contract through unaccustomed channels.

It will be remembered that one of the first important actions of the Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding after the conclusion of the Armistice was to telegraph to builders throughout the country instructions to suspend work in connection with "standard" ships the keels of which had not been laid, although the contracts had been accepted.

There were, however, a large number of standard ships on the stocks, while a smaller number were then being fitted with engines. The arrangement entered into last month by the Government with Lord Inchcape, and Sir Owen Phillips was in respect of these ships actually under construction.

## LOST SHIPS AND NEW TONNAGE.

The insurance of vessels at current values during the war protected owners, to a great extent, against the risk of loss of capital through enemy action; but the substitution of cheap transportation of cargo, for which there was often invested in War Loan, for a lost vessel and her rearing capacity, left the owner dormant, for as the management of one unit of the fleet was concerned, the result that it was put up to retain all 400 francs [£16]. It may also be added that butter is now unobtainable in Paris, because the dairy shops refuse to retail it at the fixed price, saying that they are made to pay more than that at the source of supply.

It is proposed by the Bill that all who cause the inflation of prices through holding up goods and raising the price by fraudulent means shall be subject to from one month's to three years' imprisonment and a fine of from £20 to £200, or to one or other of these penalties at the Judge's discretion. The same penalties may be inflicted on those who either personally or as head of a business concern, even without the employment of fraudulent methods, but with the object of illicit speculation, have raised, or attempted to raise the price of goods above the natural market value. Anyone guilty of the above offence who was not in the business in question before January 1, 1915, is made liable to heavier penalties—namely, from one to five years' imprisonment and a fine of from £200 to £2,000. During the whole period of punishment, the Court will have authority to have placed in public view on the walls of the office of the guilty person a notice announcing the conviction.

It will be possible to prohibit the person convicted from carrying on any business or industry for five years or, for the same period, from being his own master. In the latter case he will be prohibited from serving as a junior in a concern of which he was formerly a director. An infraction of such an order will entail a fine of £200 and the closing of the establishment employing him. In the case of dealing in grain, flour, or other foodstuffs, and/or drink, fuel, or commercial chemicals, the punishment will be from two months to five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of from £40 to £4,000.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Cold and Distemper remedy should be given. For sale by All Chemists and Storkepepers.

## FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

## U.S. NAVY MAKING READY.

It is officially announced that the United States Navy is a competitor for Transatlantic flying honours. The announcement is tucked away in an innocent order of the Navy Department assigning Commander John G. Towers to take charge of the development of planes and the assembly of material and personnel for the proposed Transatlantic flight.

The publication of the order is due to inadvertence.

Mr. Daniels, to whom was addressed an inquiry concerning the character of the American Navy's plans, said that they were not ready for publication, and he added that the Navy could not, of course, officially be regarded as entering for the Daily Mail prize. When asked again for details, he smiled broadly.

"I cannot go into them now," he said. "I think it wiser to let matters rest where they stand without going into details. We are anxious that the United States Navy should get the credit for the first flight. We had hoped that nothing would get out about it, but through a little slip the fact that Commander Towers has gone into the project has confirmed the report that we are planning a flight."

Commander Towers, to whom has been assigned the task of preparing the first Transatlantic flight, has hitherto been in charge of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Airmen consider his selection an admirable one. The attempt by the Navy will be made with the monster seaplane constructed by Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss. Its test flights over long distances with, at one time as many as 51 passengers have proved most satisfactory.

The route generally favoured in naval circles is by way of the Azores with a stop at the Islands for fuel and oil. Plans are under consideration for stationing destroyers on the route in order that the seaplane may, if necessary, replenish from them its supplies. The crew of the seaplane will in all probability consist of five men—two pilots to take turns at the levers, two mechanics to look after the engines, and a navigating officer to chart the course.

The date of the flight is not determined. June is considered a good month. Naval airmen are, however, careful not to divulge the month that they will probably select. They aim to keep rivalry with the British in regard to the first flight, but they say that whichever nation makes the first attempt can rely on the co-operation of the other. The chances, they think, favour the United States, owing to the fact that the prevailing winds are from West to East.

## FRENCH WAY WITH PROFITEERS.

## DRASTIC PENALTIES FOR INFLATING PRICES.

The patience of French consumers has at last reached the culminating point, and as the result a Bill was introduced on Feb. 5 to suppress profiteering, which has grown by such great strides during the last year. A certain lot of sugar, first sold at 175 francs [£7] per 100 kilos [220 lb.], passed through four or five intermediaries, and came to a final price of 2,000 francs [£80]. The result is that the management of one unit of the fleet was concerned, the result that it was put up to retain all 400 francs [£16]. It may also be added that butter is now unobtainable in Paris, because the dairy shops refuse to retail it at the fixed price, saying that they are made to pay more than that at the source of supply.

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In view of the above it is felt that the transportation situation of the country will gradually revert to normal conditions as is in effect prior to the entrance of this country into the war, and that the abnormal advances in freight rates which were viewed as a war necessity are now behind.

## SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 9, 1919. No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is highest over R. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4,153 inches, against an average of 7.8 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. Westerly or variable winds, moderate; fine generally, fog or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 9, 1919.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Sea Level	Wind
Victoria	6 a.	62	N.E.
Neuro	5 a.	62	N.E.
Hakoda	5 a.	62	N.E.
Tokio	5 a.	62	N.E.
Kochi	5 a.	62	N.E.
Nagasaki	5 a.	62	N.E.
Kagoshima	5 a.	62	N.E.
Osaka	5 a.	62	N.E.
Yokohama	5 a.	62	N.E.
Ishikawa	5 a.	62	N.E.
Bonito Island	6 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Weihaiwei	6 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Hankow	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Changsha	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Chongming	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Shanghai	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Guttaif	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Sharp Pk	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Amy	5 a.	59.75	44° S. E.
Swatow	5		



